

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, generally cloudy weather and rain, stationary or slight rise in temperature, lower barometer, winds mostly from northeast to northwest.

ALABAMA was not prepared to put "future" operators under the ban, notwithstanding the experience of the invisible Vincent. Perhaps there were too many hearts that would bleed if the law had passed.

THE conviction of the Ashland murderers at Grayson carries with it a lesson. The people, who a few months since were so anxious to dispose of the matter by lynch law, thus showing the efficiency of their own courts have now every reason to rejoice that the matter has found a solution both lawful and just.

ARE the children safe? In view of the New York disaster, the question comes home to every family. Notwithstanding fire drills and precautions, the fact remains, that panics will occur among children as well as among older people. Vigilance on the part of school managers must be eternal and thorough.

THE stalwart senators threaten to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton as president of the civil service reform board. He has not been civil and complimentary enough in his writings and public utterances to suit them. He has in fact attacked them early and late. This should bring to Mr. Eaton's support every patriotic senator, and we believe it will operate in that way.

THE ten democrats who voted for the senate tariff bill were Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Brown, Camden, Davis of West Virginia, Gorman, Jackson, Jones of Florida, McPherson and Slater. Nineteen democrats voted against the bill, all of whom were from the south, except Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Mitchell, a republican protectionist of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Voorhees, a democratic protectionist of Indiana, voted against the bill.

THE Grocers' Protective association proposes to have an auction sale of old accounts. It said that some very prominent people will find their old accounts offered. Such a course on the part of the grocers may stimulate some of the slow debtors to either pay up or renew their accounts. Whether it is really the intention to carry out the scheme, or whether it is simply a movement to frighten debtors into paying, remains to be seen.

IT has been a long time since a question arose concerning the civil rights law. At DeGives' opera house a particular portion of the gallery is set apart for colored people. Last night a colored man and two women insisted on sitting in a different part of the gallery, and on being ejected by the police expressed a determination to test Mr. DeGives' right to pursue such a course. As the civil rights law has lain dormant so long this case will excite some interest.

THE Thomasville and Carabelle railroad, the building of which has just been authorized by the Florida legislature, it is stated, is to be built. Florida has granted it 15,000 acres of land per mile. The road is to extend from Thomasville to Tallahassee, and from there to a new town on the Gulf, distant about forty miles. This town is called Carabelle. It is on Crooked river, in the vicinity of Dog Island. The proposed road is greatly needed, and few towns have a greater interest in its construction than the jobbing city of Atlanta.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GORRINGE would not allow Secretary Chandler to impugn his honor, and in vindication thereof resigned. He has the controlling influence in a corporation to manage a Philadelphia shipyard, and a contract to build a large iron ship for the Pacific coast trade, twin to one which Roach is building. Mr. Vanderbilt backs Goringe, and the latter is confident that a new day is dawning for American ship-building. He says labor is no higher per unit of efficiency than abroad, but that materials are much higher.

IRON MANUFACTURE COMING SOUTH. "One by one," says the Philadelphia Record, "the costly iron works illustrate the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Twelve years ago the shores of the great northern lakes were dotted with huge mills that turned out immense quantities of iron and sold it at from \$45 to \$55 a ton. The price of iron fell and the mills on Lake Ontario closed; another drop, and the huge plant of the Buffalo iron works fell into idle decay, while farther west and closer to the Superior ore beds, iron manufacturers maintained themselves with great difficulty in each succeeding year. Now the Union iron and steel company of Chicago goes under; not necessarily because of bad management nor because the trade is unduly depressed, but because it has been violating a great principle of trade. Furnaces which may be run profitably when iron is \$40 a ton are now confronted by the cold fact of \$20 a ton for iron, and unless their business can be made to conform to it they must close and let their laborers seek similar work elsewhere or devote themselves to other callings. If Chicago and Cleveland desire to retain their iron manufacturing interests, they will surely be compelled to secure a protective tariff against Alabama iron, for President Miller, of the Eureka iron and coal company, in that state, positively and publicly declares, according to the

Montgomery Advertiser, that iron is made in Alabama for \$10 a ton.

The Louisville Courier-Journal in discussing this subject says: "Southward the star of the iron empire takes its way. Gradually the dominion of Pennsylvania is passing to Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. It is only a question of time when Chattanooga, Nashville and Birmingham will be centers of great iron industries like Johnstown and Pittsburgh. This movement is retarded by the tariff. The present subsidies enable eastern capitalists to operate expensive furnaces, which one by one under a lower tariff must be removed to the south. This is the day long looked for, and every man who has at heart the progress and advancement of the southern states will support the party which insists on a reduction of the tariff on iron."

While we have our hand turned to quotations, let us add that a correspondent of Bradstreet's Journal says of the movement: "It is plain that a revolution is going on in the iron industry of the United States, in the course of which the manufacture must be given up at unfavorable points, owing to the necessity of seeking the point of cheapest production. This point is in the southern states."

The people of the south should realize the situation and rise to the occasion. It is about as certain as anything in the future can be that the great iron-making industry is to be transferred to the south. The inexorable laws of trade necessitate it; but we shall fail to reap all the benefits we should if, instead of grasping it ourselves, we allow the business to be seized by non-resident capitalists, and its profits to be taken away for investment or disbursement elsewhere. Our own native people and countries with the view of casting in their fortunes permanently with us should see to it that the iron ore properties of the south, and the furnaces, foundries, forges, rolling mills, etc., which are to develop them, shall not pass into the hands of non-resident owners."

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not wish to be exclusive or provincial. We heartily desire to see the capital and business experience of the north employed in the development of the south, but we desire to see this done in such way as to give the benefit of the gains and accumulations to the south, and not that they shall be drained off for the further enrichment and aggrandizement of sections already rich. We want real, not delusive development. And we are ready to "welcome with open arms all who may come, from whatever quarter of this or other countries, who are able and willing to contribute to this object."

Atlanta cannot compete with Birmingham or Chattanooga in the manufacture of pig iron, but she can reap a share of the benefits of the coming tide by taking the pig iron of Birmingham and Chattanooga and turning it into the finer forms of the iron trade and even of the finished metal manufactured. Atlanta cannot be the Pittsburgh of the south, but she is pretty nicely booked for the place in the south that Philadelphia occupies at the north.

THE great increase in the number of small farms in Georgia, as shown in the census bulletins, which have been issued from time to time, has already formed the subject of comment and congratulation in these columns. The terrible decrease in the value of farm lands after the war, while it worked great hardships to an already impoverished class, was not an unmixed evil. It gave the whites who had never been land-owners, an opportunity to secure homes and farms, and of this opportunity large numbers availed themselves. Since that period of paralysis and depression, land values have slowly, but steadily advanced, but it is still possible to secure cheap homes in Georgia.

While this is true, there are many land-owners who continue to cling to the idea that the old plantation system is the best for the south. They hold large bodies of land, and if they cannot rent to tenants, refuse to sell except at prices that those who are willing to buy are unable to pay. The land-mania is an old southern institution, for which there was some excuse under the system of slavery, but many a family was wrecked by it before the war. The Virginia planters in the olden time, extravagant in every other direction, were misers so far as their lands were concerned. They had an ambition to be the proprietors of vast estates, and this ambition often defeated itself, for the lands that they acquired were often worthless, entailing an increase of taxes with no corresponding increase of profits.

This desire to hold large tracts of land still manifests itself here and there, but the inevitable tendency in Georgia to-day is in the direction of partition, and this tendency is becoming more marked every year. The old plantation is a thing of the past, and it will be sufficient, if, in the march of events, we are enabled to retain the pleasant memories that cluster so thickly around a system that gave us a civilization perfect of its kind. That which was patriarchal in its character must give way and disappear before what is individual, and those who possess large holdings of lands must surrender at last to the inevitable.

The small farmer is pressing to the front. The ambition which covets large areas must be content with a holding small enough for every acre to produce profits. Necessity overrides either sentiment or policy here, and necessity will have its way.

POLK'S PROPOSITION. THE CONSTITUTION'S special dispatch from Nashville, printed in yesterday's paper, alluded briefly to the terms of the settlement proposed by the defaulting treasurer, Polk, and his friends. The amount of Polk's default is placed at \$308,000, including \$84,000 in United States bonds and coupons. The proposition which he has made to the state is to pay within ten days \$100,000 in new issue of the bank of Tennessee and state bonds and coupons amounting to \$108,750. Within sixty or ninety days he is to pay \$75,000 more in new issue, making in all \$283,750. For the balance of the money due the state, Polk is to give his individual obligation, secured by pledge or mortgage of the Mexican mines in such manner as the laws of the two countries require. It is understood that this proposition comes from the bondsmen and friends of Polk, who expect to realize the sums named partly from assets in hand, partly from the bondsmen that are solvent, and partly from voluntary sources.

Our telegram stated that considerable opposition to the proposition had been developed, but the Nashville World is inclined to favor it. Polk is before the courts, and is undergoing the treatment of an ordinary criminal, but it is urged in behalf of the proposition; that, only four or, at most, five, of the sureties on his official bond are sol-

vent, and not more than \$50,000 can be collected from this source; 3d, that as to the rest of the assets, out of which the state can hope to realize anything, not more than \$50,000 could be secured, making \$100,000 that could possibly be raised, part of which would go to pay lawyers' fees and other expenses; 3d, that it is scarcely possible for the state to realize anything from the proposed suits against the banks.

The World is disposed to take a purely practical and business view of the matter without altogether losing sight of public policy and morals. By refusing to accept the proposition of Polk's friends, the state, which needs money, would recover between \$50,000, and \$100,000. By accepting the proposition, the state receives \$175,000 in new issue, and \$108,750 in bonds and coupons, with a possibility of securing the balance.

Tennessee's financial condition is not an enviable one, and it is natural that the question of dollars and cents should in a case of this kind assume considerable importance.

Doctors sometimes study brevity. Of a citizen who leaned close enough to a circular saw to be caught between the buzz and the whirr, one of them remarked that he was a saw-dead man. It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that the doctor's diploma has been taken away.

EDITOR SMITH, of the Philadelphia Press, finds no response in Washington. He is of the opinion that the senate tariff bill will engulf the entire nation. We are disposed to believe, however, that the North American republic is too unworldly to be engulfed.

A COVEY of scandals is fluttering and flocking around the white house. Association with the New York bummers is about to prove the ruin of our gifted president. He should give Steve French and the other boys his walking papers.

Your western congressman may not be a man of much culture, but he knows just when to rush to the front with a denial. Witness Congressman Bedford's rapid journey to the office of the associated press.

EDITOR FRANK HATTON has doubtless muzzled Editor Gorham. There is a plentiful lack of essays in the Washington Republican on the remarkable innocence of Brady and the other leaders of the party.

The revival of old fashions in decoration shows that our forefathers had little to learn in the art of living comfortably. What the country needs now is the revival of old fashions in politics.

The republican politicians have strong hopes of turning Virginia over to the republican party in 1881. The probability is that somebody will be disappointed.

THERE have been several accidental poisonings in Texas recently, in view of which the public schools should pay particular attention to chemistry.

THE time has arrived when Mr. Conkling, late of Narragansett Pier, should proceed to Washington by forced marches and stand by our gifted president.

THE statement that the star-route jury is fixed is not at all premature. It should be borne in mind that the star-route jury is a Washington city jury.

WE depend upon the secretary of war to use his influence to prevent Hazen and his signal service bureau from taking charge of the country.

THE demand of the people for a reasonable and just revision of the war tariff is beginning to touch hands with the anti-monopoly movement.

AS the result of his practice as a republican leader, Dorsey seems to have been a gifted compiler of pertinent and necessary affidavits.

THE scrap book of the star-routers has evidently lost its potency.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A BILL to establish the whipping-post has been defeated in the California legislature.

A STRUGGLE over a compulsory education bill is expected in the Rhode Island legislature.

THE Arizona legislature has passed a bill regulating freight and passenger rates on all railroads in the territory.

SENATOR ANTHONY is apprehensive that his state election this year will be more troublesome than he has usually found it.

THE first ballot in the legislature of Michigan for United States senator resulted: Chamberlain (dem.) 30, Palmer 31, Willets 17, Crosby 10, Stockbridge 12, Whitney 4, Ferry 3, Stout 2, Hannah 2, Lathrop 1.

THE Saturday Review doubts whether General Grant would have been successful if he had been originally assigned to the command in Virginia; and it thinks that General McClellan was unlucky because he had an impracticable task assigned to him and because he was opposed to superior forces. It is true that he was defeated, but the war was decided by the loss of Vicksburg and the Mississippi.

THERE are eleven states in which women can vote at the elections for school directors. "Women's suffrage," says Susan B. Anthony, "is particularly appropriate, since a large proportion of the school teachers are of the same sex. I find that they show much more tact than men, as of course, they do in every position." In those eleven states the qualifications for voting are in nearly every instance similar to those of men. In Kentucky, however, a woman has to be a widow to poll, and in Michigan a taxpayer.

THE National Republican, the administration organ, says of the coming canvass: "If the republican candidate in 1881 should be New York, New Jersey, Indiana and California, and carry all the remaining northern states, of which there need be no doubt, he would have 80 northern electoral votes. To these may safely be added the twenty-three electoral votes of Virginia and North Carolina, making 103. That would leave for the opposition 130 southern and sixty-eight northern electoral votes, being a total of only 198. The wise policy for the republican party is to pursue to close its own ranks and seek recruits. The men who discourage enlistment and melt at fellow soldiers are traitors to the cause."

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ent were Governor Butler, Governor Waller, ex-Governor Spangue, ex-Lieutenant Governor Doherty, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and General Roger A. Prior, of New York.

THIS comte de Paris is one of the greatest readers of current literature in the world. A big table in the morning-room of his unpretentious villa at Cannes is littered with journals and reviews. "There is not," writes a correspondent, "a reading room in Paris in which there are so many." They comprise political organs of every party.

JOHN V. AYER, the firm of whose sons has recently failed so disastrously in Chicago, while a poor schoolteacher in New Orleans, was clandestinely married, it is said, to a young lady whose parents were very wealthy and occupied a high social rank. They had objected to his suit, and when the secret marriage was made known to them they refused to be reconciled, and finally spirited the bride away. Soon afterward, Ayer was made to believe that she was dead, and he thereupon went to Chicago and engaged earnestly in business to drown his sorrow. In a few years he became wealthy, and then wedded a Chicago lady. Thirty years after his first marriage he revisited New Orleans, and met and married his first wife, whom he had supposed to be dead. She was then the wife of Mr. Copeland, but her eldest son, Herbert, was the lawful son of Mr. Ayer. Delighted at the discovery of a son whose existence he had not dreamed of, Mr. Ayer took the young man back to Chicago and gave him a good place in his office. On Mr. Ayer's death Herbert rose to be the head of the firm, and has since retained that position. He supports a mother, now a widow, in a luxurious home in Baltimore.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

STRAWBERRIES are plenty in the market in Gainesville.

THERE are now at the North Carolina university 210 students.

COLUMBIA S. C., has just been provided with an elegant new union depot.

The largest failure North Carolina ever had was that of Mr. Simmons, for \$900,000.

AN immense bed of phosphates has been discovered in Brunswick county, North Carolina.

The business of catching alligators provides occupation for quite a number of persons in Florida.

The prospect of a large orange crop this year in Florida, is very flattering, judging from the profusion of bloom.

TEXAS has just had another blizzard. In some parts of the state on Saturday, it was colder than it has ever been known to be.

The sale of wagons and plows and farming implements in Montgomery, Alabama, has been much better than at any time since 1879.

A YOUNG girl thirteen years old, of Bayou Terrebonne, La., has a light brown beard two inches long and very heavy, except on the upper lip.

A SPRING in St. Tammany parish, La., pours forth clear, cold water all day, but at sunset suddenly goes dry, discharging no water until the sun rises.

A TWELVE year old girl in Holmes county, Miss., whose parents are as black as native Africans has white ears, cheeks and nose, and the color is spreading over her whole body.

FACTS IN GENERAL.

SNOW has fallen for eleven successive Sundays at Bar Harbor, Me.

THE Texas legislature is negotiating for the purchase of the Alamo. Forty thousand dollars is asked for the structure.

THERE are three distinct kinds of petroleum found in New Zealand—one fine lubricating oil, a true paraffine oil and an illuminating oil giving 84 per cent of good kerosene.

STATISTICS assert that one out of every 1,611 railroad employees in the United States last year was killed. Passengers make a better showing, with a ratio of one death to every 4,419,000 who rode on the railroads.

THE cities of New London, New Haven, Middletown, Norwich and Hartford, in Connecticut, all received their charters in 1781, and already there is talk of celebrating their centennials next year.

THERE is in one of the Boston courts a suit which hinges upon the validity of a law passed in 1683, when the hub was a small provincial town. It pertains to the ownership of the land covered by party walls.

A LADY in Norwich, Connecticut, seventy-two years of age, has just begun to take lessons on the pianoforte, greatly to her own pleasure, however it may be with the other members of her household.

THE Columbus, Ohio, State Journal comments upon the unpleasant fact that great floods in the Ohio river have been followed by deadly pestilences, those of 1832 and 1847 being followed by the cholera epidemic, which was very destructive to life.

IN 1839 Carlyle wrote to Emerson as follows: "Do not Webster (not Logansport), but he is pertinent, concise, a dignified, perfectly bred man. As a logic-fencer, advocate or partisanary Hercules one would incline to back him at first sight against all the extant world."

THERE is in Illinois a family named Hiskey, whose aggregate weight is 3,587 pounds. The father weighs 360 pounds, the mother 386, the oldest daughter 207, the next 275, the third 280, the oldest son 220, the second 202, the third 260 and the fourth 177. The father and mother have two sisters who tip the scales at 310 and 270 pounds respectively. Such a family carries great weight in any community.

THE total production of iron and steel rail last year was 1,683,794 net tons, being a falling off, as compared with 1881, of 153,306 tons. No rails were made during the year in New Jersey. Virginia and Georgia, all of which states shipped in 1881, of the entire output 1,438,159 tons were produced.

STEEL, 227,874 tons were iron, and 22,765 tons open hearth steel. The leading rail-making states were, in their order, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Missouri.

THE falsity of a girl, who, being naturally pallid in the cold, gave her cheeks a deceptively increasing glow while out sleigh riding is exposed by the Cincinnati Enquirer. She slyly dabbed on the red a little at a time, just fast enough, she pretended to make her companion think that the cold was doing it. "The wind was blowing on the cold from the right on the way up," she says, "and so I reddened my cheeks on the outside. I had a little red paint, and I gradually touched up the other one. Oh, I'm a liar, I am."

CAUGHT FROM THE PRESS.

NINE per cent of the entire population of Connecticut are congregationalists.

The coronation of the Czar will be the May-day of a new monarch for Russia.

Two contrasting colors are introduced in the new salt-checked summer silks.

SEVEN clergymen assisted at William E. Dodge's funeral in New York.

THE soprano who raises to upper C and thrills on it is a wind-lass.—Syracuse Herald.

THE churches and church property in New York city are valued at over \$600,000,000.

RABBIT hunting by moonlight is now a fashionable sport in various parts of Illinois.

THE Boston aldermen have decided against lighting the city with the electric light.

MAKE friends with your creditors if you can, but never make a creditor of your friend.

THE catch of fish from the Saginaw bay fisheries so far this winter has been extremely light.

ALL the new blue and terra cotta shades appear in the new checked and plain summer silks.

M. LEBOUVRE insists on the absolute need of clear articulation as opposed to mere exertion of voice.

He who has fair words only is like one who feeds the sick with an empty spoon and talks about food.

THE man who was "largely instrumental" was probably of a mechanical turn of mind.—Boston Transcript.

DORA WHEELER, the artist, is described as a tall, willowy girl, with dark hair and eyes, and a face full of animation.

AN agent has gone to south Africa to secure ostriches to stock a farm to be established in San Bernardino, California.

IT is a source of some satisfaction to find

so many of our statesmen in congress riding for information.—Williamport Banner.

MONA & MONA, heavy Cincinnati distillers, failed on Saturday, owing to their assets growing less and less.—Lowell Courier.

BUBBLING OVER.

A Boston school girl describes a statue as a bubble with two legs under it.

THE mother of Josh Billings is ninety-two years old. She evidently resolved to live until her son learns how to spell.—Norristown Herald.

WHAT is the difference between an old tramp and a feather bed? There is a material difference. One is hard up and the other is soft down.

"Room at the Top"—Three dollars a week, one fowl a day, no weather strips, steal your soap. Oh, yes, sonny, we know all about that "Room at the Top."—Puck.

THE daughter of a Texas cattle king has just returned from Paris, where she says she walked through the Tuilleries and visited a shotter who was a student of the Faculty of Medicine and Medicine.

A RUSSIAN claiming to be a nobleman has been arrested in Boston for obtaining money under false pretenses. Although speaking seven languages, he was unable to tell the truth in any one of them.—Lowell Courier.

A FAIR and accomplished young Dr., fell in love with a lady named Pr.,

But his terms scientific, Came forth so terrific,

That they really and truly quite shr.

The Egyptian flea is larger than the American grasshopper, and when one gets at work on a dog, just about the small of the back, the canine will reach and haul himself around in a circle till he gets that flea, if he has to wear the hide all of his hind legs and break his spine to do it.

SOME ACTRESSES' DRESSES.

COR. PUBLISHER.

MISS Willard's carriage dress is a pleasing combination of terra-cotta cashmere and an arabesque pattern of electric blue, outlined with a gold thread on a brown silk ground. It is in the Marguerite style, the main part being of the cashmere. The silk forms the pocket, belt, lining of apron front and the upper part of the waist and sleeves. Terra-cotta gloves and a Tam O'shanter hat set off this unique costume.

MISS Gorton displays as a carriage dress an embroidered silver-grey cashmere combined with pink silk made walking length. Gauntlet gloves and a small pink bonnet are worn with this very French dress. There are two negligee robes worn during the play by Miss Carey and Miss Vernon, respectively. Miss Carey's second dress is a peignoir of white net with a velvet dotted with satin flowers, combined with white satin. The front is veiled with Oriental lace, and the back is made in Watteau style.

MISS Vernon's elaborate negligee is of white satin silk trimmed with jabots of white lace. Over this she wears a silk dress with a trim of gray fur down the front. The head-dress is of white lace, she appears in the second act in a black cashmere dem-tail, the plaited front being trimmed with a ruffling, and the bodice finished with a Directorate collar. Her last dress is an ashen-rose cashmere, made in a pique style, with V-shaped neck and elbow sleeves. The latter is trimmed with white corded silk. The fichu, made with long cashmere ends, is of white corded silk.

MISS Harrison, as the star of the ballet, wears a "painted dress of black and pink. The black skirt is covered with a network of jet, and also the pink skirt and sleeves. Pink stockings and slippers are worn with this short and dainty dress, which is completed by a coquettish sombrero. Her carriage dress is of pique satin and dull red brocade, with a plush stripe.

Mme. Modjeska displayed three handsome toilettes in "Odette." Her first dress was a broadcloth skirt, which she wore with a pink cashmere bodice and made in her favorite style, with a pointed corsage side panels clinging closely to the figure. Her second dress was white brocade and pink, with a ruffled bodice, made in a pique style. The pointed corsage, cut square neck, glistened with a fringe of white crystal, which also ornamented the front of the skirt. In the last act Odette appeared in a black costume, worn with a small black bonnet and small, black lace shawl. The dress was made with a very long train and the front was profusely trimmed with jet.

HE Wouldn't Quit. "Cause He'd Done Quit." A fresh countryman came to Atlanta a short time since to get a situation on some of the many railroads centering here. He gained admittance soon after his arrival, and commenced the following conversation with a railroad official:

"I want to get some work on the railroad."

"What can you do?" said the railroad man.

"Oh, most anything."

"Can you run a locomotive?"

"A loco what?" inquisitively asked the countryman.

"An engine, I mean."

"Well, I can't say I can, but I have rid on 'em and I could mighty soon know how."

ST. JOHN'S SANITY.

AN OFFICER HARRASSED BY HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Novelty of an Officer Resigning Causes an Investigation Which Develops the Fact that He Was Only Overburdened by His Appointment.

Special to The Constitution.

New York, February 23.—A careful examination has been made of the books and papers of Charles A. St. John, property clerk at the police headquarters, to ascertain the motive for his resignation ten days ago. It is found that a large amount of his cash and bonds are still in the safe in his office, and not the slightest evidence of defalcation or irregularity is so far discoverable. It seems to be certain, however, that Mr. St. John's mind has been affected by the harassing nature of his duties. He has charge of a large amount of money and valuables, and in cases where he has refused to surrender the property on unsatisfactory proofs of ownership, suit has often been brought against him. Such a suit for \$10,000 worth of bonds was recently begun. He has now retired to the city, and is in the care of the physicians.

ARE THE CHILDREN SAFE?

Special to The Constitution.

New York, February 23.—In all parts of the country the large fire has been taken up from the recent tragedy here. The question of safety in case of fire is no where more important than in crowded schools, where, under the best regulations, lives could not help being lost. In Philadelphia the superintendent of schools declares that in case of fire not one of the forty-nine schools could discharge their pupils in time to avoid casualties. The street in front of the parochial school on East Fourth street, where the terrible disaster occurred, was crowded all day to-day by a sad-faced crowd of women and children. Business in the neighborhood was almost entirely forgotten, and groups of spectators and relatives were assembled discussing the terrible visitation and denouncing the "death trap" in which the unfortunate little ones perished.

THE FIRE DRILL.

Special to The Constitution.

Deputy Coroner Dugan, in conversation this afternoon, in speaking of the disaster, said: "The children of the school were drilled how to act in case of fire and frequently gave alarm bells to test them. The method was to call them together, form them in line, and at a signal to march rapidly down the stairs. This plan, the sisters say, was followed out, but when the children arrived at the head of the staircase they must have been panic-stricken from over-crowding. I examined the balusters, but found them strong. Such an accident would have occurred with even grown persons. The Brooklyn theater disaster a few years ago is an example. People, whether young or old, under the influence of excitement, lose their presence of mind on such occasions."

A MUCH MARRIED WOMAN.

Special to The Constitution.

Mr. De Vetter's Marriage With Mrs. Reuber Discovered. From the New York Times. Herman Stahl and Louise Reuber were married in this city in 1896. Soon after their marriage they went to live in Dusseldorf, Germany and remained there together until 1908, when they separated. Stahl returned to New York in 1909, and five years later he obtained a decree of absolute divorce in the supreme court, on proof that after he left Dusseldorf Mrs. Stahl went to live with a man named Blanche as his wife. Soon after the divorce was granted Stahl married a woman named Marie in New York. Prior to her departure from Europe she had met John Willem Adrianus de Vetter, a responsible citizen of Rotterdam, and in November, 1917, she married him. The widow of Hermann Stahl, and with whom she entered into an agreement of marriage, De Vetter could not leave Rotterdam to reside here in this city, so on March 20th, 1917, he was granted a divorce from Stahl. William Margat Pauer, of this city, to carry out the marriage contract and to do all necessary acts to make it binding on the respective parties. William Margat Pauer is a resident of New York, and he is now before the Rev. Mr. Francis J. Schneider with Dame Louise Reuber and married her as the proxy of Meinher Jan Willem Adrianus de Vetter. The new name de Vetter soon after the marriage was changed to Stahl. The ceremony was completed about June 1, 1917, she was welcomed to Rotterdam by Meinher de Vetter. Life in the slow Dutch city was not consonant with her desires, and about the middle of the following September she left Rotterdam and returned to New York. Here she met Frederick Schaffeld, and on December 6, 1917, she was married to him by the Rev. Charles E. Berger, of No. 86 Third avenue. In November last Meinher de Vetter, through Lawyer Theodore Von Bremen, began a suit in the supreme court this city for the annulment of his marriage with "Dame Louise Reuber" on the ground that she had falsely represented herself to him as the widow of Hermann Stahl; that the decree of divorce against her prohibited her from marrying during Stahl's lifetime, and that she had done him a wrong, not only in marrying him in violation of that prohibition, but also in cohabiting with Frederick Schaffeld while many persons regarded her as his (de Vetter's) wife. The much-married woman made an answer absolutely denying all the averments of the complaint, but she did not appear personally or present any witnesses at the trial of the suit before Referee Hugh J. Donnelly. Lawyer Von Bremen testified that he met the defendant, and she told him that she thought she had a right to marry de Vetter because the testimony upon which the divorce was obtained by Stahl was untrue, and that she married Schaffeld believing that her marriage with de Vetter was null and void because, although she lived with him for several months, it had not been consummated. Referee Donnelly made a report declaring that the allegations of the complaint were true, that Mrs. Stahl-de Vetter-Schaffeld had violated the prohibition of the supreme court, not only in marrying de Vetter, but also in marrying Schaffeld, and that Herr de Vetter was entitled to have his marriage with her declared null and void from its beginning. The report of the referee was confirmed, and a decree in accordance with it was granted by Judge Donohue in supreme court, chambers, yesterday. In November last the report of a right to marry de Vetter, who had procured a divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery, was alive.

AMONG THE NOTABLES.

Special to The Constitution.

New York, February 23.—President Kaoul of the Georgia Central, has been in the city for several days. He has been congratulated on coming to the head of the great Georgia corporation. He stands high among the business people. The Ocean Steamship company, of which he is president, is considered the greatest coasting corporation in the Union. Commissioner Fink is not in good health. He has asked to be relieved of all responsibility connected with the passenger department of the "pool" roads. When the trunk line passenger pool was formed a year ago, it was expected that Mr. Fink would assume charge of all passenger matters. It was not without great persuasion, however, that Mr. Fink was induced to accept the position, when the tunnel line pool was completely organized. In June last he was offered the position of president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with which he had years before been connected, and for some time it was doubtful whether he would not take that position to escape many cases of his commission. He finally concluded to remain as commissioner of the freight department, but he accepted the charge of the passenger department.

GERMAN WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Relieves immediately and is a SURE CURE.

For this cure, pleasant for children to take. Price 25 cts. a box. Prepared at 4 H. W. HALL, 31 WHITEHALL STREET, HUNTER.

GORRINGE GOES OUT.

A NAVAL LEUTENANT-COMMANDER'S MISTAKE.

The Result of the Dispute Between Secretary Chandler and Commander Goringe—Sharp Words Between the Two—The Resignation of Goringe—What Chandler Says.

Special to The Constitution.

Washington, February 23.—The correspondence between Secretary Chandler and Lieutenant-Commander Goringe is made public. In a letter dated February 5th, the secretary asks Goringe to inform the department whether or not he is engaged in any business outside the naval profession, and if so, what, and if he has received or expects to receive compensation therefor. Under date of February 7th, Goringe replies: That he has been and is employed as consulting engineer, and has received and expects to receive compensation by reason of such employment, and refers to the letter of June 26th to the department, in which he said he would act in such capacity during his furlough, if granted, and if he formed business connections which would interfere in a remote degree with his duties as an officer, he would promptly tender his resignation, and in reply he had received the secretary's letter, and was waiting until August 1, 1918. He also informs the secretary that with the exception before noted, he is not under employment by, or obligation to any other interest, or in relation to the service of the United States navy to the secretary. The secretary replies, under date of February 10, that the enquiry arose from the suggestion that Goringe was in relation to interests, not American. Assuming that his statement negatives any such employment, the secretary says the reply is satisfactory.

A BANK SUSPENSION.

Hatch & Peters Close Out—Salmi Morse Comes Out Again.

Special to The Constitution.

New York, February 23.—The banking firm of Hatch & Peters suspended to-day on account of the embezzlement of their cashier and bookkeeper, Salmi Morse. The firm, amounting to \$50,000 or more. They had been in business but two years, and the liabilities are small. The irresponsible Salmi Morse has applied for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with a private representation of his passion play—that is, a dress rehearsal. He will not get it. The firm consists of W. B. Hatch and J. W. Peters. Hatch is a brother of A. S. Hatch, of New York, but has never been in any way identified with that house. Their original capital was \$50,000 which, with other funds amounting to between \$75,000 and \$100,000, was lost through the defalcation of their confidential clerk about a year ago. This crippled them and impaired their credit, owing to which their business has been circumscribed, and their liabilities, therefore, cannot be very large.

MIRZAN'S SCHEME.

The United States steamer Nipsic arrived at this port from the Mediterranean, having on board Stephen P. Mirzan, who is to serve a life sentence in the Albany penitentiary for the murder of Alexander Dahian. The murder was committed in Alexandria, Egypt, early in 1917. Mirzan is 30 years of age, a native of Smyrna, and an American by adoption. He came to this country at the age of 23, and engaged in mercantile business in Boston. He served in the army during the rebellion and at the close of the war went to Alexandria. After shooting Dahian, Mirzan surrendered himself at the United States consulate, and United States Minister Horace Maynard at Constantinople was ordered to take him to this country. Mirzan was given a full trial by a jury, and was sentenced to be hanged, but R. B. Hayes commuted the sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

A SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Suit for slander, in which the damages are laid at \$25,000, has been begun by Mrs. English against Henry Fleming in the supreme court. The defendant in the suit is Miss Alice Livingston for breach of promise of marriage. In his testimony in the breach of promise suit, Fleming charged that Mrs. English's house at Sixteenth and Thirtieth streets, New York, was not respectable, and hence the suit for slander.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DEAD.

Remains Long Neglected at Last Laid Away—Buried at a Hotel.

Special to The Constitution.

New York, February 23.—The bones of about fifty Revolutionary war soldiers, who died in the British prisonships, recently discovered by workmen in the Brooklyn navy yard, were to-day placed in the tomb of the prisonship martyrs in Fort Greene. A fine looking man about thirty-five years old, registered at the grand hotel, at Thirty-first street and Broadway, Tuesday afternoon. He gave his name as E. G. Brown, and was given a room at the hotel. He was not seen alive. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon a clerk noticed gas burning in his room. One of the proprietors looked through the transom over the door, and saw the man lying dead. He had shot himself in the forehead with a revolver. He was fully dressed. He had used a small mirror, which he had brought with him, to direct his aim. The body was removed to an undertaking shop in Fourth avenue last night. The man's name, which is not Brown, could not be ascertained. He was an Englishman, and employed as a clerk by the Municipal Gas company. On Tuesday he obtained leave of absence because his head troubled him. He left on a scrap of paper a note saying: "Make no fuss about this." Another note was addressed to the company, in which he said he preferred a real to a living death, and requested that \$25 in his possession and salary due him might be applied toward his burial. The company took charge of the body and did not give the man's name. His real name is supposed to be George Schubert. He was unmarried.

ROCKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. Wholesale by ROYAL HALL, 31 WHITEHALL STREET, HUNTER.

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial essences. Always uniform in strength, without any adulterations or impurities. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Apple Brand Yeast, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Liqueur Flavoring.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

Ladies.

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blisters, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

JOHN T. HALL & CO.,

Real Estate and Renting Agents,

Office in the Hillier Building, First Floor,

NO. 12 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves in business under the name and style of JOHN T. HALL & CO., for the purpose of selling and buying Real Estate in this city and in Fulton and adjoining counties, and other portions of Georgia, on commission; and for renting property and collecting rents.

We will give special attention to the property of non-residents—pay taxes, and keep the same insured, etc.

We have long experience in this business, and hope, by careful, thorough and prompt attention to all business placed in our hands, to merit and receive a fair share of patronage from our friends, and give satisfaction to our customers.

Parties wishing to rent, buy, or lease Real Estate are respectfully invited to call on us at our office.

We will sell Real Estate either at private sale or at auction.

We refer to any Bank or business house in good standing in Atlanta.

JOHN T. HALL, JR., HENRY SMITH.

Atlanta, Ga., February 21, 1918.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & FINE JEWELRY

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OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, GRAND SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 23, 24, MATINEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE!

THE WORLD FAMOUS

BARLOW, WILSON & Co.

MAMMOTH

MINSTRELS.

THE GREATEST ORGANIZATION KNOWN!

IN AN ENTIRE

NEW PROGRAMME!

NOW SURPASSING OUR OWN PREVIOUS RECORD

More Famous Comedians, More New Features, More

Refined Novelties, and the Finest

COSTUMES AND COSTLIEST WARDROBE

Ever worn on the Minstrel stage.

AN AVALANCHE OF NOVELTIES! A

WORLD OF TALENT!

Usual Prices. Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

GRAND

CONCERT

MISS LAURA

MOOR.

SUPPORTED BY

THE BEST LOCAL TALENT

AND A FULL ORCHESTRA.

Elegant Programme, New & Popular Music

PROF. F. L. FREYER, VIOLINIST

MRS. SCHULTZ, PIANIST

Admission 75 cents. Polonies 50 cents. Reserved

seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's

saturday and Monday.

A Shy and Grand Piano from the Eskey Organ

Co. will be used in this Concert

AUCTION! AUCTION!

ASSIGNEES SALE OF

250,000

IMPORTED

KEY WEST & DOMESTIC CIGARS

POSITIVELY, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE,

to settle the business of Graft, Graham & Co.,

New York.

These are all fine goods and will be sold in lots

to suit purchasers. Dealers and smokers should

attend this sale, commencing Friday at 10:30, and

continued until all is sold.

J. H. GAVAN,

Auctioneer, 7 DECATUR ST.

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

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POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING

8 PER CENT BONDS

8 PER CENT BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA mature April 1885, 1886 and 1888. For each \$1,000 bond of any of the above class I will pay

\$1,040.

Parties holding will please communicate with me.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.

INSURE AGAINST FIRE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - \$20,000,000.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INS. CO.,

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - \$11,000,000.

The best attention given all applicants. No. 10

East Alabama street.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, AGENT.

BANK

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000.00

SURPLUS FUND, - - - 42,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with unnumbered

certificates) have the right to receive

dividend on the amount of their

subscriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always

at reasonable rates.

J. W. GOLDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BACON, PORK,

meats, ham, etc. For current cash

prices we refer you to the Provision Markets in

this paper.

JOHN B. JAMES, BANKER, BUTTS

and Bonds and Stocks, and pays at the rate of

4 per cent per annum on money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, February 23, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

At. 100. Atlanta 7. 100. 110

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which 6.10 were American; receipts 8,500; American 6,000.

The local cotton market, while void of any undue

excitement, has moved along under an active

demand and fairly liberal sales. We quote:

Good middling 94; good ordinary 93; strict

low middling 92; low ordinary 91; strict

low ordinary 90; good ordinary 89; strict

low ordinary 88; good ordinary 87; strict

low ordinary 86; good ordinary 85; strict

low ordinary 84; good ordinary 83; strict

low ordinary 82; good ordinary 81; strict

low ordinary 80; good ordinary 79; strict

low ordinary 78; good ordinary 77; strict

low ordinary 76; good ordinary 75; strict

low ordinary 74; good ordinary 73; strict

low ordinary 72; good ordinary 71; strict

low ordinary 70; good ordinary 69; strict

low ordinary 68; good ordinary 67; strict

low ordinary 66; good ordinary 65; strict

low ordinary 64; good ordinary 63; strict

low ordinary 62; good ordinary 61; strict

low ordinary 60; good ordinary 59; strict

low ordinary 58; good ordinary 57; strict

low ordinary 56; good ordinary 55; strict

low ordinary 54; good ordinary 53; strict

low ordinary 52; good ordinary 51; strict

low ordinary 50; good ordinary 49; strict

low ordinary 48; good ordinary 47; strict

low ordinary 46; good ordinary 45; strict

low ordinary 44; good ordinary 43; strict

low ordinary 42; good ordinary 41; strict

low ordinary 40; good ordinary 39; strict

low ordinary 38; good ordinary 37; strict

low ordinary 36; good ordinary 35; strict

low ordinary 34; good ordinary 33; strict

low ordinary 32; good ordinary 31; strict

low ordinary 30; good ordinary 29; strict

low ordinary 28; good ordinary 27; strict

low ordinary 26; good ordinary 25; strict

low ordinary 24; good ordinary 23; strict

low ordinary 22; good ordinary 21; strict

low ordinary 20; good ordinary 19; strict

low ordinary 18; good ordinary 17; strict

low ordinary 16; good ordinary 15; strict

low ordinary 14; good ordinary 13; strict

low ordinary 12; good ordinary 11; strict

low ordinary 10; good ordinary 9; strict

low ordinary 8; good ordinary 7; strict

low ordinary 6; good ordinary 5; strict

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receipts of the week 850 bales; shipments 1,047; sales 1,047; to spinners 625; stock 2,372; 1883, 6,576.

SEATTLE, February 23—Cotton easy; middling 94;

net receipts of the week 94 bales; shipments 1,141;

stock, 385, 516.

ROME, February 23—Cotton steady; middling 94;

low middling 93; good ordinary 92; net receipts for

the week 1,340 bales; shipments 1,342; stock 4,576.

ST. LOUIS, February 23—Cotton quiet; middling

95; low middling 94; good ordinary 93; net receipts

for two days 1,400 bales; gross 2,475; shipments

4,000; stock 10,000; 1883, 10,000; 1884, 10,000.

WEEKLY—Net receipts 4,004; gross 8,000; ship-

ments 11,187; sales 1,250.

ATLANTA, February 23—Cotton steady; middling

94; low middling 93; good ordinary 92; net receipts

for the week 1,340 bales; shipments 1,342; stock

4,576.

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